Warmer; occasional light local rains.

HABERDASHERINGS

You can get soxed, kollared, kuffed and tied, at the

WHEN, for a very small sum.

Seamless black half Hose, double heels, worth 25c, at 121c. Twenty hundred 4-ply linen Collars and Cuffs, in all styles and shapes. Collars, 10c each; Cuffs, 15c a pair. 50c Balbriggan Undershirts, three for \$1. Tan and mode half Hose, worth 25c, at 15c. An elegant assortment of Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Windsor Ties, at 50c. Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders, 121c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

This is a good time to buy one of those blue silk Rain Sticks, porcelain and wood handles, the newest novelty. See display in north windows.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL 68TH STREET AND MADISON AVE., CHICAGO, now open for guests. Twelve dollars pays for ten days' lodging. Excellent restaurant. Three blocks from the World's Fair Grounds.

> E. J. FOSTER, Agent. 54 COMMERCIAL CLUB, INDIANAPOLIS.

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To do

You good

All over

Smoke

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois street.

Want something

Doney's Leland

WAGON WHEAT

Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS.

DIVORCE CASE SUPPRESSED.

Court Officials at Chicago Hide a Bill Filed

by Attorney William B. Keep

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- By a peculiar trans-

action the officials in the office of

the Circuit Court last week sup-

pressed a bill for divorce brought by Wil-

& Northwestern Railway Company.

against Anna L. Keep. The discovery of

the transaction created a disturbance in

the clerk's office this morning which it is

thought will put a stop to such occurrences

in the future. William B. Keep filed his

bill Aug. 10 and in it alleged cruelty on the

part of his wife. The bill was marked with

the clerk's file stamp and then vanished as

completely as though it had been burned.

Mr. Keep's domestic troubles are not for

the first time exposed to public view.

though "cruelty" is a new title. Last April

Mr. Keep and S. Miller Kent, an actor in

at the Columbia Theater, had an alterca-

tion in which Kent was severely thrashed.

Kent did not play his part that afternoon or evening, but he said it was all right and

he did not want any revenge. Neither he nor Mr. Keep would say what the trouble was about, the latter, however, insisting with great emphasis that Mrs. Keep was

not involved. At the time Mr. Keep used every effort to suppress the story but failed.

MISS POLLARD'S OLD ADMIRER.

He Is Pushing the Case Against Breckinridge

and Is Determined to Ruin Him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- A Washington cor-

respondent, telegraphing his paper regard-

ing the Breckinridge-Pollard suit, tells this

"Miss Pollard, when quite a young lady.

was sent to college by an elderly admirer

upon condition that when her education

was completed she would marry him. She

met Breckinridge and her generous lover

was discarded without explanation. Years

elapsed and he, meantime, assumed that

Miss Pollard's only reason for refusing to

marry him was that he was not sufficiently

educated and stylish for her. Recently

when driven frantic by the marriage of

Breckinridge to another woman, in

her desolation, Miss Pollard confided

He possessed ample means, and he prompt-ly agreed to supply her with all the money

necessary to procure ample revenge. He

said he wanted to kill him socially and po-

litically; to condemn him to a life of ostra-

cism; to make him an outcast, shunned by

the people who had so long honored him.

It was through his persuasion that Miss Pollard consented to file her suit. The old

admirer, who is not the senior of Breekin-

ridge, not only sustains and supports the woman he fancied in her girlhood, but he

is willing to make her his wife when he

shall have driven Breckinridge to utter re-

DRIVING OUT THE CHINESE.

Thirty Marched to the Station at Tulare, Cal.

and Sent Away on a Train.

TULARE, Cal., Aug. 16 .- Last nigh a mob

of white men went to Chinatown, broke

into houses and marched about thirty

Chinese to the radicoad station. Shots

were fired to intimidate the Chinese, but

none of them were injured. All the Chinese

captured in the raid were sent north on a

A dispatch from Fresno says: "Chinese

white men. A number of tramps are caus-

ing trouble by pretending to be looking for

work, and attacking the Chinese. When

the Chinese are driven away they refuse to

Never Fai's.

truth to her old admirer.

Frohman's company playing "Aristocracy"

- AND -OHIO & MISSISSIPPI R'Y.

Jeffersonville, New Albany

LOUISVILLE. O PASSENGER TRAINS IN EACH DIRECTION.

RUN AS FOLLOWS: No. 4. | * No. 10. | *No. 18. RETURNING | No. 11. | No. 17. | No. 5.

Louisville... 2:15 p. m. 7:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m. North Vernon. 3:45 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 10:02 p. m. Greensburg... 5:52 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 11:05 p. m. 1ndianapolis... 7:30 p. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:30 a. m.

Trains 17 and 18 have Through Coaches. Trains 5 and 10 have Through Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Daily.

For tickets and further information call at Big
Four Ticket Offices, No. 1 East Washington street,

86 Jackson Place and Union Station.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, 2d Vice President.

D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CARNIVAL DAY

Woodsdale Island Park SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

GRAND EXCURSION

C., H. & D. R. R. Including admission to Park.

Tickets on sale at C., H. & D. city ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

THE ONLY MORNING TRAIN __ TO THE __

WORLD'S: FAIR 7:00-a. m.-7:00

(L., N. A. & C. R'Y.)

Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Offices—26 South Illinois street, Union Staand Massachusetts avenue.

> All Headaches yield quickly to

ACHE-HEAD

The specific sold by

F. WILL PANTZER,

BATES HOUSE DRUG STORE

Open all night.

N. B,-Sent by mail upon receipt of price, 500; boxes, \$2.

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We have removed to new and commodious quarters.

Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel
and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

West Washington Street

No instance of a failure on record when Simmons Liver Regulator has been prop-

fill the places bft vacant."

REPEAL DEMOCRATS ASK AID

They Want Republicans to Assist in the Debate Against the Sherman Law.

Mr. Harter and Others Fear the Proposition to Coin Silver at a Ratio of 20 to 1 May Be Adopted by the House.

Senator Cockrell Endeavors to Kill Mr. Voorhees's Bank Circulation Bill.

Appeal for Free Coinage by "Spellbinder" Bryan, of Nebraska-The Financial Situation Pictured by General Henderson.

FEARS OF DEMOCRATIC REPEALERS. Though Claiming a Majority in the House

They Ask Republican Assistance, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The executive committee of the anti-silver forces in the House, appointed at the conference last night, held a meeting this afternoon for consultation. A pell of the House has been practically completed by the canvassers in the interest of the anti-silver faction, which is said by one of the leaders to show a majerity of twenty-five in favor of unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause as provided in the Wilson bill. Mr. Harter estimates that if the House successfully passes what he calls the danger point of the vote on free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1, the majority for the Wilson bill, which will present the naked question of repeal or no repeal, will be one hundred or more. On the other hand, Mr. Bland says there are Representatives who may vote against the coinage of silver at any specified ratio, who will not vote to wholly abolish the use of silver as a money metal, which would be the effect he says, of the passage of the Wilson bill. "If there are any Representatives from a silver district who would thus vote." said Mr. Bland, "they had better make terms with the administration, for they cannot do it with their people."

Mr. Harter's doubt as to the result of the vote on the proposition to coin silver at a ratio of 20 to 1 is said to be due to information conveyed to the anti-siver executive committee that there are upwards of Republicans who will vote for establishing coinage at that ratio. Mr. Bland, however, believes that the ratio of 16 to 1 will be stronger in the House than any other, despite the reported forty Republican votes for 20 to 1. The repeal Democrats readily concede that they must have Republican votes to succeed, and have asked Republicans to come to their aid in the discussion now in progress.

COCKRELL'S RIDER.

The Missourian Tacks an Obnoxious Amendment on Voorhees's National Bank Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The flexible rules of the Senate are proving of great service just now by permitting every gentleman who has an inclination to give utterance to his financial views at any time and to any extent he may choose. While Senator Voorhees did not succeed in getting the upper chamber to enter to-day, as was hoped, upon active consideration of bis bill swelling the volume of national bank currency to the par value of the United States bonds on deposit, the greater portion of the day was devoted to financial discussion of one or more of the various propositions or resolutions pending. No one expects any decisive action by the Senate liam B. Keep, the attorney for the Chicago until most of the Senators have had an opportunity to express their views on anything which offers occasion for speech

> Among the petitions presented in the morning hour was one from Cass county, Indiana. "It was directed," said Mr. Voorhees, in presenting it, "against the manifold iniquities of the present civil service. in which opinion I heartily concur."

Mr. Manderson introduced two bills to him by a gentleman of financial ability. and which were read by their titles and referred to the finance committee. The titles are: "Directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor and for the appointment of a mint commission;" "Providing for the issue of treasury notes, their redemption and for other purposes.'

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said he had been appealed to by several Senators who required more time, not to call up to-day, as he intended, the bill to enable national banks to increase their circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them, but he gave notice that he would do so to-mor-

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the holders of two-per-cent. bonds whe may present them for redemption. their face value, with accrued interest in United States legal-tender notes.

Mr. Sherman stated the objections which occurred to his mind against the amendment. The very moment the treasury notes were paid out on these bonds, which were not now due, and the interest on which was no burden to the government, the notes, he said, would be presented to the government and payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusinesslike proposition, and would complicate the situation. The President of the United States had called attention in clear and forcible language to the fact that treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 were presented for redemption in gold, and that that caused the first falling off of the one hundred million gold reserve. The pro-

posed amendment he regarded as a most dangerous financial proposition. Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the objections made by Mr. Sherman, whom he spoke of as the great friend and patron of the national banks, and as the great gold mono-metallist. Why, he asked, should the national banks be allowed to increase their circulation by \$19,000,000 on their bonds now deposited, while the government itself could not issue green backs to redeem its two-per-cent. bonds? Many questions were asked by Messrs. Mitchell, McPherson, Peffer, Aldrich and Gray. They were all replied to by Mr. Cockrell, who expressed his amazement and mortification at the objections made to his proposition by the friends of the national banks. Finally the bill and amendment went over until to-morrow, and Mr. Berry addressed the Senate in favor of the double standard

of gold and silver. Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment to the national bank circulation bill, to the effect that interest shall cease on the bonds on which the additional circulation shall be based.

The Lodge resolution was taken up, with the Gallinger amendment, to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any radical change in the tariff prior to March, 1897, and Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate. He declared himself ready to vote, at the earliest possible moment, for | the repeal of the Sherman act, though he was largely responsible for existing financial evils. He believed that silver and the Sherman act had infinitely less to do with business depression to-day than the anticipated onslaught of the party in power on the McKinley tariff bill. In conclusion,

Mr. Gallinger said: "Let the bill permitting banks to increase their circulation be enacted into law, and let this resolution and amendment be adopted, and confidence in our finances will be at once restored, both at home and sbroad; trade will brighten and another anything about his duty it was to keep his deprecation of the enlistment in the State are of prosperity equal to the marvalons pleases to the farmers and the workers of militia of laboring men.

prosperity of the administration of President Harrison will speedily come to the people of the United States."

At the close of Mr. Gallinger's remarks the Senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned.

ELOQUENCE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bryan and General Henderson Paint Two Silver Pictures from Different Views. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The financial discussion in the House took on a deeper interest to-day than on any occasion since the opening day of the silver debate. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, spoke for nearly three hours in the interest of free coinage. The debate was opened by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who made an elaborate argument for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and denied that such action could be just-

ly construed as an attack on bimetallism. Mr. Coombs, speaking for repeal, highly commended the President's message, which, in his opinion, had never been surpassed by any state paper. But the President might have said in conclusion that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

In the course of his argument against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. Bryan said: "There is no such thing as an honest dollar, because an honest dollar would always have the same purchasing power, and the government has never attempted to secure absolute stability in the dollar. The most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that child of avarioe and ignorance called the gold dollar, for it would constantly rise in value and cheat the debtor. The miner is not unfair in asking for free coinage, for such a law cannot give back to him any more than demonetization took away. But the miner's interest is an incidental one. He profits by the use of silver as money just as the gold miner profits by the use of gold as money, or just as an undertaker profits by the action of the county in burying a pauper at public expense—it makes a market for his goods. The Sherman law is not the cause of our financial stringency. The moneyed men of the East, without in-tention, of course, started the panic by ex-aggerating the dangers of gold exportation. When the panio came they were injured as much as anybody else. The trouble now is that depositors have withdrawn their money from fear of the banks and a repeal of the Sherman law will not increase the solvency of banks. The Sherman law provides for a large annual increase of the currency which is absolutely necessary. It also keeps up the price of silver builton and makes the return to bimetallism easier. The silver men were called cranks and lunatics, and idiots because they saw danger ahead of them; because in the adoption of a universal standard they saw distress, not only to our people, but to all the world. Themen from the West were roundly denounced in the East as Anarchists and destroyers of the government. The man who said that the people should destroy the government was called an Anarchiet, but the man who said

the government should destroy the people was called a patriot. [Applause.]

Mr. Harter interrupted with questions, and for a quarter of an hour a running exchange of wit and repartee was indulged by the two gentlemen. It was a clash of bright steel, and although there was little in the colloquy pertaining to the serious questions under debate the readiness of the disputants and their perfect good humor entertained the House.

NEBRASKA ELOQUENCE.

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan said: "The Democratic party stands to-day between two conflicting forces. On the one side stand the corporate interests of the United States, the moneyed interests, aggregated wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compassionless. They are able to subscribe magnificently to campaign funds. They are able to crush, with their all-pervading influence, any who may dare oppose, and to those who fawn and flatter they can bring ease and plenty. These demand that the Democratic party shall become the agent to execute their merciless decrees. On the other side stand an unnumbered throng, those who gave to the Democratic party a name, and for whom it has assumed to speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed, they make their mute appeals, and too often find their cry for help beat in vain against the onter walls. while others less deserving gain ready access to legislative halls. This army, vast and daily vaster growing, pleads with the Democratic party to be its champion in this terrible conflict. It cannot press claims amid sounds of revelry. cannot march its phalanxes in grand parade. No gaudy banners float upon the breeze. Its battle hymn is, 'Home, Sweet Home;' its war cry, 'Equality Before the Law.' Between these forces its fate, stands the Democratic party, and to it, standing thus, come the words of Israel's second law-giver, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.' Will the party turn its face to the rising or setting sunf It is said that Napoleon or-dered a retreat at the battle of Marengo, but the drummer boy replied that he did not know any retreat, and begged that he might be allowed to beat a charge The charge was ordered, and Marengo added to the victories of the man of destiny. The President was elected upon a platform thrice-pledged to the gold and silver comage of the Constitution. Ninetenths of the people of the United States are ready to sustain him in the fight, but in the face of an enemy bold and insolent, he has ordered a retreat. Let him not be dismayed. There is time yet to win the battle if he will but order a charge. Will the party stand by the principles of Jeffer-son and Jackson, or will it abandon its right to its name? Will it choose life or death, which?" [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech there were loud cries of "vote." "vote, and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues, congratulating him upon his great effort.

A PICTURE BY HENDERSON. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said that the most gratifying thing that could reach the people of the United States were these cries of "vote, vote, vote." The people expected early action if Congress was going to act at all. He would be glad to come to a vote at once. Fourteen days had been set aside by the Democrate for debate; but he regretted that so much time had been given. The country was congested by distress. Laboring men were being stricken from the rolls by the thousands, the treasury was closing its vaults; banks were tumbling, their doors were closed against manufacturing interests; exchanges were a thing of the past. It had been said that \$177,000,000 been taken from national banks within the last two months. and the government could not estimate how much more had been taken from private banks. The doors of manufacturing industries were closing and the spindles of the mills were stopping. By the papers. this morning, he saw that a great transcontinental railroad had passed into the hands of a receiver. Little country merchants were canceling the orders they had given earlier in the summer. In such an hour, and in such a condition, Congress had been called together in legislative session. He trembled when he thought that the fever had only just broken out. He trusted that this was only an error of judgment. Congress was asked to come here as a physician to treat the alarming condition of the country. Congress would not act wisely unless it acted with judgment. In his opinion, the free coinage of silver would drive this country to a silver basis, and would eliminate from our circulation the \$504,000,000 of gold now in circulation in the United States. If Demcerats had courage and patriotism to forget the tariff plank of their platform; if they had the courage to teil Mr. Cleveland that they would carry out his financial policy and let the tariff alone, they would set the wheels of industry going, and would give impetus to every branch of business. He was willing to agree to any medicine which would touch the root of the disease. and he was willing even to take an opiate. But he could not believe that the farmers were interested in cheap money. If he knew

poin together as far as they could to meet the trouble which confronted the country.

Mr. Moses, of Georgia, spoke against the repeal bill, and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to L The House then adjourned.

SHOCKED THE GOOD PEOPLE. Mrs. Angeline Allen Appears in a Decollete Bathing Suit at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16,-The eyebrows of all the good folks here are elevated and frozen with amazement, Mrs. Angeline Allen, of Newark, a guest at the Lafavette Hotel at this place, caused a sensation on Founder Bradley's hoard walk late this afternoon by appearing in an extremely decollete bathing suit, the skirt being exceptionally short, hardly reaching to her knees. Her limbs were encased in a pair of tights, which barely came to her ankles. The sight of the woman in the abbreviated costume attracted the attention of several thousand people, and it was with considerable difficulty that she managed to make her way . to a neighboring photographer's. With the assistance of a policeman she managed to get back to her hotel, but before she entered the carriage that had been secured she was compelled to wrap berself in a sheet. Thousands of men fol-

SIXTY FEET INTO A CREEK

lowed her to the hotel. It was the first time in the history of Asbury Park that a

woman had appeared on the board walk iu

such costame.

Two Passenger Coaches and a Pullman Go through a Virginia Trestle.

The Engineer Felt the Structure Giving Way and Saved Part of the Train-Seven Persons Killed and Four Injured.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 16 .- A terrible accident occurred at the county line trestle, just east of Milton, this morning, at 2:50 o'clock, by which two passenger coaches and a sleeper were precipitated into the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and wounding a number of others. The regular train. bound for Portsmouth, left here at 11:30 this morning. After passing through Milton and going over the trestle, engineer Peyton Tunstall, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles hour, felt the bridge giving way. He threw open the throttle and the engine, tender and box car got safely over, but the first passenger car was too late and the span went down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeping oar following. The cars were broken into pieces, and the escape of any of the passengers was marvelous. The water in the creek had risen to the depth of twelve or more feet, and it is the general belief the rise had undermined the foundation of the iron piers, causing the trestle to settle. On the train were about sixteen persons, including the train hands, but only one of the latter-conductor H. Morris, of Portsmouth-was killed, none of the others re-

ceiving serious injuries. The depot agent at Milton heard the crash and immediately gave the alarm by tolling the bell. The people turned out in force and went to work at once to recover the dead and injured from the debris. The little thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Gierech, not realizing the danger through which she had passed, said to the rescuers: "Don't mind me; I am not hurt, but please take mamma out." Following is a

list of killed: P. MORRIS, conductor, Portsmouth.

W. A. ALLISON, Alton, Va. J. C. A. DAVIES, a farmer of Baskerville, Va. W. H. ELAM, Durham, N. C. JAMES S. LOWE, a railroad conductor from the West, who was a passenger. THOMAS LEE, colored, of Winston, Va.

FRANCES JENKINS, colored, of Salem, N. C. The injured are: Mrs. Harvey Giersch. of Salem, N. C., slightly; J. L. Siser, of Richmond, Va., Pullman conductor, foot mashed and hurt slightly inside; J. R. Townes, colored porter on the Pullman, slightly bruised about the body; Davis, the flagman, was burt about the head and face and his foot was sprained. None of the in-

jured is seriously burt. The dead were removed to the railroad depot at Milton, where they were until the arrival of the coroner from Halifax Courthouse, the accident occurring on the Halifax side of the creek. The loss will be very heavy to the railroad as the cars and full span of the bridge are a total

HOKE SMITH'S PAPER

It Calls on Congress to Pass a Free-Coinage Law and Wants a Cartwheel Dollar.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16,-In an editorial on the financial situation, the Evening Journal, owned by Secretary of the Interior Smith, this afternoon calls upon Congress to pass the free-coinage bill of both gold and silver, putting enough silver in the silver dollar to put it on a parity with the gold dollar. "We further believe," it says, "that Mr. Cleveland and his Democratic leaders in

As the Journal has equivocally indorsed the President's message and has not, until now, called for free coinage of both gold and silver, its utterances to-day are regarded as significant.

the Senate and House squarely favor this

AT GRAY GABLES.

The President Dian't Go Fishing on Account of Callers-Visit to a Steam Yacht.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 16.-The President. on account of callers to-day, was unable to take his usual fishing trip. The steamer Clermont, of New York, owned by Alfred Van Santyoord, anchored close to Monument beach this afternoon. A launch was put of for Gray Gables, and it soon returned with the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who spent an hour on board the steamer. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were conveyed to the Gables, the launch returned to the steamer, and she sailed down the bay. The Clermont had not gone far when the Oneida came to anchor off Gray Gables. The launch conveyed Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict ashore. Mr. Benedict and the President spent several hours chatting. Meantime Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Benedict drove to the village. The Benedicts took dinner at Gray Gables this evening.

Premature Announcement, NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- A Washington special says: "It is reported here that Mrs. Cleveland gave birth to a child this morning. No direct information has been received, however.

United Presbyterian Synod.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 16 .- The United Presbyterian Synod, which is holding its officers as follows: Moderator, Rev. R. C. Dods, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Buffalo; clerk, Dr. J. B. Dale, Philadelphia; assistant clerk, Rev. O. S. Biddle, Jersey City.

Altgeld's Action Indorsed. CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- The International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers today adopted a resolution indersing Governor Altgeld's action in pardoning the An-

Official Programme of the Week to Be Sent Out This Morning.

General Round-Up of the Work of Preparation Accomplished by the Citizens' Executive Board.

Admirable Arrangements Made for the Care of Disabled Veterans.

Fireworks Display-Police Arrangements-Ex-Prisoners of War-Various Other Details.

PREPARATIONS ABOUT COMPLETS.

Last Circular Before the Encampment to Be Issued To-Day. To-day will be cent out from headquarters the following circular, relative to

the encampment events and preparations therefor: [General Circular No. 6.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17, 1893. The preparations which have been in progress for several months for the Twenty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the determined purpose of making it the greatest possible success, are now about complete, and this is the last general circular that will be issued before the coming of the thousands who will be attracted to Indian-

apolis by the event. It is the aim of the organization of Indianapolis citizens to provide for the visitors attractions affording a week of unceasing interest and pleasure. The arrangements embrace features which cannot be enumerated here, but the following is a general outline of the pro-

Saturday, Sept. 2. Street parade of Naval Veterans, receptions on board the model of the old warship Kearsarge,

Monday, Sept. 4. Receptions by citizens of Indianapolis to offcers and delegates of National Encampment.
Formal opening of Camp Wilder in Military

Four great camp fires of veterans. Electric and gas filuminations of the business center of the city. A natural-gas display in Statehouse square on an unparalisted scale. Business meetings of departments in the State-

Tuesday, Sept. 5. Grand review and parade, beginning at 10:30 A great display of fireworks at night.

Reception at Tomitison Hall by ladies of Indianapolis to W. R. C. and ladies of G. A. R.

Wednesday, Sept. 6. Beginning of the sessions of the Twenty-seventh National Encampment. Reunions of army corps, brigade and regi-mental organizations, of which there are many.

Six great campfires of veterans. Receptions at private houses. Thursday, Sept. 7. Continuance of the sessions of the National

Reunions of Indiana and other regiments. A great street exhibition of war pageantry, representing the military history of the country, embracing floats, tableaux, fireworks, etc.

Friday, Sept. 8. Closing session of the National Lineampment. The special rate of 1 cent a mile agreed upon by the railroads east of the Mississippi river will take effect on some of the roads on Aug. 28, and on all not later than Sept. 2. The lines west of the Mississippl river are endeavoring to maintain a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2, but some of the lines in this territory, we are informed, are willing to carry passengers at the rate of 1 cent a mile, and it is expected that in the end this will practically prevail. A meeting of the Western Passenger Association will be held in a few days specially for the purpose of further considering rates for the encampment.

The special rate between indianapolis and Chicago at the close of the encampment will, it is expected, be exceptionally favorable. Some of the railroads have

already announced a rate of \$3.65 for the Visitors are again urged to bring only hand baggage if they can get along with-

A committee of two hundred citizens will be on duty at the Union Station during the arrival of trains for the purpose of assisting incoming posts in getting to their quarters with the least possible trouble. Gen, James R. Ross, chairman of the committee on escort, w ten notified, by letter or teleand by what railroad route their posts will arrive in Indianapolis, will detail members of the committee to meet and escort them to their quarters. If delay of trains or pressure of crowds interfere with the members of the committee meeting you report on arrival to General Ross at his

Arrangements will be made with the Indiapapolis railroads to stop their trains at the principal streets of the city, on request being made by post commanders of conductors, in order that unnecessarily long marches may be avoided by posts wishing to go to their quarters from the nearest ratiroad point in the city. Post commanders should bring with them

the card showing their assignment to quar-

ters. This is necessary to avoid trouble-

headquarters in the north end of the union

some delay and confusion. While it is believed that the arrangements which have been made for free sleeping quarters are ample for all who wish to go into barracks, it was thought necessary to require that applications for such accommodations be filed not later than Aug. 5, as announced in general circular No. 5, and we can now undertake to provide only for a limited number who may hereafter file applications.

Those who apply too late to secure free quarters will, when desired, be directed to lodging places. Sleeping quarters for a great number can be provided in private houses at charges of 50 cents a night and upward. All who desire such accommodations should make definite arrangements before starting to Indianapolis.

We will endeavor to put applicants in the way of making arrangements for accommodations, but no money will be handled by this organization. Free quarters in barracks or school buildings are not suitable for ladies, and are

not intended for their occupancy. Occupants of free quarters are expected to provide their own blankets and towels, The barracks are located at two points -one on East Washington street, south of the Indiana Female Reformatory, known as Camp Lew Wallace, and the other on Alabama street, between Louisians and

South streets, known as Camp McGinnis, The barracks are similar to those used at the last encampment in Washington. Where several posts are assigned to the same school building it is expected that they will, on arrival at their quarters, amicably arrange between themselves the

occupancy of rooms. Posts assigned to barracks will, on presentation of cards of assignment to the commandant of the camp, be given tickets for a bunk for each comrade.

Careful sanitary arrangements have been made, and the health of the veterans will be well looked after by a medical corps of 150 physicians, under the direction of Dr. E. S. Eider, medical director. Notice is here given, however, that no attention will be given by the medical corps to cases of illness resulting from participation in a prize contest called a "forced march," advertised to take place in Indianapolis at the time of the encampment. This is a private money-making scheme, and is dis-

approved by the chairman of the citizens executive board. Meals will be turnished in a dintog hall in Camp Lew Wallace by William Archdeacon, to whom this privilege has been granted. He is under bond to the citizens executive board to furnish good, wholesome food at a charge not to exceed 25 cents each for breakfast and supper and 35 cents for

dinner. Meals may be bought singly.

The grand parade on Tuesday, Sept. 5, will start at 10:30 o'clock a. M. To avoid long and thresome warting departments will not be asked to fall in line while boat archists. The union declared itself also in

erly taken. It removes bilious secretions. cures dyspensia, constinution and sick headache, strengthens the kidneys and sently assists natura